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LITERATURE

FRENCH VIEWS ON THE WAR.

ONE expects style from M. Francis Charmes, and those who read him for his good French will not be disappointed in 'L'Allemagne contre l'Europe.' His book is one of few dates and details, but of large views, and nothing better of its kind has appeared. It is a reproduction of the series of articles which have appeared twice a month in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but he stops short at May 1st, feeling that the approaching entry of Italy on the scene would mark the end of one period of the war and the beginning of another. His generous tributes to England will be appreciated here, and will do good everywhere, except in Germany. As long ago as last November he wrote:—

"Si les Allemands ont de la ténacité, les Anglais n'en ont pas moins; la leur est même devenue légendaire, et on la retrouve aujourd'hui telle qu'elle était dans ce passé que nous ne connaissons que par l'histoire."

He added that England had promised within a few months to place upon the Continent an army of 700,000 to 800,000 men, and that even in November this force had been got together, if not already at that time completely ready for the front. Speaking of the way in which our recruiting improves with bad news, M. Charmes went on:—

"On reconnaît là le caractère des Anglais, courageux autant qu'il est possible de l'être quand le danger apparaît manifeste, un peu

L'Allemagne contre l'Europe: La Guerre, 1914-1915. Par Francis Charmes. (Paris, Perrin & Cie., 3 fr. 50.)

Visions de Guerre et de Victoire. Par Énée Boulouc. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit & Cie., 3 fr. 50.)

Récits du Temps de la Guerre. Par René Bazin. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy, 3 fr. 50.)

indifférent, un peu imprévoyant, quand il est plus caché. Mais, tout caché qu'il est, il existe: l'Angleterre peut se rendre compte aujourd'hui des proportions effrayantes qu'il avait pris en pleine paix, et qui se sont révélées depuis le commencement de la guerre."

M. Charmes is no less generous in his description of what we have done in the way of finding money for ourselves and our Allies, and, after setting out the figures, he writes:—

"Ce sont là des faits sans précédents dans l'histoire du monde. Personne ne les avait prévus, et l'Allemagne l'avait fait moins que personne."

In an essay on the policy of Germany, based on an examination of the views of Prince von Bülow, M. Charmes goes, with much patience, into detail, and he has packed his case for the Allies with arguments that appear to us unanswerable.

In this country we already knew with what enthusiasm the French nation had entered on the war; but a year ago M. Charmes was able to speak of that enthusiasm, also to show that the war had come in a way far better for his country than any Frenchman ever dared to hope. In his article, which appeared in August last year, he used these emphatic words:—

"Si une fée tutélaire était venue nous dire: 'La guerre est certaine, inévitable, prochaine; comment préférez-vous, comment souhaitez-vous qu'elle s'engage?' qu'aurions-nous pu répondre, sinon en exprimant le désir que, dès le premier moment, la Russie, notre alliée, et l'Angleterre, notre amie, marchassent résolument avec nous; que l'Italie, notre sœur latine, désapprouvant l'agression dont nous aurions été l'objet, refusât de s'y associer et proclamât sa neutralité en attendant mieux; que des puissances, petites par leur territoire, mais très grandes par le cœur, fussent provoquées et envahies au mépris de la foi jurée, de manière à ce que leur cause se confondît avec la nôtre et à ce que l'opinion du monde civilisé, se prononçant en leur faveur, mît également son espoir en nous?"

Writing at a later date, M. Charmes calls attention to the change which has come over the German press. At first its tone was merely proud, arrogant, menacing. There was nothing but the sound of trumpets, announcing the conquest of Calais, and a bound across a ditch into England. Now things look different even to German eyes, and all that Germans are told is that, if Germany does die, she will die honourably and with clean hands. Germans admit that they may not conquer, but claim that at any rate they will not expire in an unworthy manner. Regarding this claim M. Charmes asks whether they are sure that the end will be honourable. Are Germans certain that, in spite of the courage they show on the field of battle, they will go down in a way that will wipe out the shame they have incurred by their sacrifice of innocent people, and by their monstrous ideas of how war should be made?

In his final chapter M. Charmes writes:—

"Le vent qui souffle est, en effet, de plus en plus favorable aux Alliés. L'intervention prochaine des Italiens est une conséquence de cette situation générale, et, à

son tour, elle devient une cause active propre à amener des adhésions nouvelles. Personne ne croira que l'Italie soit venue au secours d'une cause perdue. Ce genre de dévouement est passé de mode, et les guerres sont aujourd'hui trop sérieuses pour qu'il le redevienne jamais. La guerre actuelle en particulier est une guerre à mort; les pays qui y prennent part jouent leur existence; vaincus, quelques-uns risquent de disparaître de la carte du monde, et tous resteraient affaiblis et presque anéantis pour longtemps.

Mais le nombre des Alliés s'accroît pendant que celui des Austro-Allemands diminue. Des entreprises qu'il a fallu suspendre, comme celle des Dardanelles, sont vigoureusement reprises. L'activité augmente dans nos armées. Et ce sont là des symptômes fortifiants."

Here and there we differ from M. Charmes, but he is, like most of his countrymen, full of confidence. He is, however, also a man who looks ahead, and it is, therefore, not surprising that he should sound this note of warning:—

"L'Autriche est nécessaire à l'équilibre de l'Europe, et, après sa dislocation, Dieu seul sait comment cet équilibre se rétablira. Il faut n'avoir jamais ouvert un livre d'histoire ou n'avoir pas compris le premier mot de ses leçons pour n'être pas effrayé de l'avenir que cet effondrement prépare. Mais qu'y pouvons-nous? A chaque jour suffit sa peine; celle du jour présent est assez lourde pour nous occuper tout entiers."

To turn from the work of M. Charmes to the 'Visions de Guerre et de Victoire' of M. Énée Boulouc, is to light on a disappointing book. Some people here may think it difficult to say anything too bad of the Kaiser. The speeches which seem blasphemous to many have been familiar to the world for years. Some of the older ones have been dug up by M. Boulouc, and to quote them now is fair enough; but he often goes too far, as, for instance, when he calls William II. "le bourreau de son père." Like M. Charmes, M. Boulouc pays fine tributes to the help given by England, and especially to the work of our Navy; but he is wild in his views, and it is a happy thing for France that he was never in a position to put into force many of his crude suggestions for the defence of his country.

We are accustomed in French books to mistakes in foreign names, but in these days we expect to be spared from such slips as "Dreadnoughts" and "Roosevelt," which we note in reading M. Boulouc.

M. Bazin's book, 'Récits du Temps de la Guerre,' contains some charming short stories, all written since the outbreak of war, and they all have some connexion with our present troubles. Many of them, if not all, are obviously sketched from life, and all are good. If we have to choose among them, we prefer the first, entitled 'Hobereaux,' which gives, in small compass, a fine picture of how an old French family, fallen into poverty, received in their small country house 22 men and 6 officers who were suddenly billeted upon them. It is as touching a story as anything M. Bazin

has written, and it shows what France is doing everywhere for her soldiers. In another sketch, called 'Le Fantassin,' there are some letters from men at the front, and all of them offer evidence of the wonderful spirit of the French army. They were all written, apparently, a year ago; but recent reports prove that the men are as good as ever. Nor could anything be pleasanter than M. Bazin's account of the new men of the 1914 class, including the young officers who left Saint-Cyr only last autumn. What he says of them will live in his readers' memory long after the war is over.

Wales: her Origins, Struggles, and Later History, Institutions, and Manners. By Gilbert Stone. (Harrap & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

SOME may be inclined to cavil at the fact that "little Wales" should be accorded a foremost place in a new historical series devoted to the "Great Nations" of the past. Its very inclusion, however, emphasizes the truth that a nation's greatness consists not in the vastness either of its territory or its material riches, but in the quality of its ideals and the efforts it has made to realize them. It is the "community of memories and hopes" which springs from such ideals and efforts that has produced in Wales a consciousness of nationality welding together into one united people men descended, as the author of this work insists, from widely different races. At no time in the world's history has it been more important to understand the true significance of nationality, "to see clearly," as Mr. Ellis Griffith says in a vigorous commendatory Introduction, "why and how, in national life, different causes produce different and distinctive results, why and how different moulding forces produce different attitudes and different needs."

This seems to have been the main purpose of the present work, though it cannot be said that Mr. Stone has been entirely successful in achieving it. His treatment has been too exclusively archaeological, even to the neglect of the cognate study of geography, which is of real importance in the case of Wales. While he has made the fullest use of such evidence as is furnished by the productions of Celtic art and industry, by the history of Welsh music, by folk-lore and Welsh legal institutions, he has all but wholly neglected, except as to the mediæval romances, the abundant data, both psychological and historical, to be found in Welsh literature and the record of religious development in Wales. It also detracts seriously from the value of the work that it practically closes with the death of Owen Glyndwr; the history of the subsequent 500 years is sketched in one short chapter of 18 pages, of which only two pages are devoted to the last 250 years. As either the Edwardian conquest or the Act of Union has been the terminus of nearly all previous histories

of Wales, Mr. Stone's book merely covers ground already well traversed by many predecessors. What is chiefly needed at present is a continuation of those histories to our own day, paying special attention to economic conditions and the progress of religious thought.

Where the author differs mostly from his predecessors is in his treatment of the prehistoric. He is at pains to connect the Neolithic men of Britain with Egyptian culture, and, instead of labelling them as Pictish, Iberian, or more vaguely as a Mediterranean race, he describes them as Semitic, "the term [being] used conventionally to denote men racially connected either with the Hamitics of Egypt or Libya, or with the Semitics proper." His arguments and conclusions on this subject are summarized in the following passage:—

"The researches of Sir Norman Lockyer and his band of helpers into the astronomical significance of Stonehenge, and the other circles of Britain, together with the independent mathematical investigation carried on by E. M. Nelson at Helstingsgarth in the Shetlands and elsewhere, taken in conjunction with the philological discovery made by Prof. Morris Jones that Welsh is exactly paralleled, so far as its syntax is concerned, with Egyptian and Berber and the pre-Celtic languages of the Hamitic family—allied to the Semitics—have proved, we think conclusively, that from about 3600 B.C. at latest Britain was inhabited by a race connected by blood with the Babylonians or Egyptians, and in close contact until at least 1300 B.C. with Egyptian culture and Egyptian priesthood.... The evidence of folk-stories, superstitions, and legends, together with the researches before mentioned, suggest that these people were a stone-using people; that they inhabited well-nigh the whole world from the Himalayas to the Orkneys, excepting Scandinavia, Germany, and Russia; that they were skilled in mathematics and astronomy, and worshipped Baal, and Astarté or Venus. They were non-Celtic, and were possibly a matriarchal people."

He thus adopts the still disputed theories of Sir Norman Lockyer as to the stone circles being the "time-givers" of their period, there being "solar circles and stellar circles," with subdivisions of the latter into "night-time and morning-star circles." Stranger still is the "mathematical evidence" which he relies upon to connect the circle-builders with Egypt and Babylon. In effect each circle is stamped with "the number of the Beast," that is, the 666 of the Book of Revelation. In other words, every circle was

"planned according to certain sacred numbers which stand for the moon, the sun (Baal), and Venus (Astarté). These numbers are 3, 4, and 7 or 66.6.... From measurements of [numerous circles and monoliths], of the Great Pyramid, of temples at Great Zimbabwe, and many Greek temples, it appears that these three numbers formed the basis for every kind of calculation."

Fortunately these astronomical and mathematical arguments are by no means essential to the acceptance of the theory that the pre-Celtic inhabitants of this island were a North African race. But it is a "long way" from there to Babylon.

The real importance, for the student of Welsh nationality, of fixing definitely the racial connexions of the Pre-Celts arises from the fact that they must have survived every subsequent invasion in considerable numbers. Mr. Stone's view is that "many of the Welshmen of to-day are nearer akin to the builders of the megaliths than to any other race." He seems also inclined to believe that "the modern Frenchman is nearer akin in temperament to the Neolithic than to the Gallic race."

Throughout the rest of his book the author mainly adopts the conclusions, and often even the language, of the best authorities on each subject dealt with—"pre-eminently Prof. Lloyd's 'History of Wales,' selections from which have been used by the courtesy of the author and the publishers." Though generous acknowledgment to a long list of authors is made in the Preface, it is rarely that a reference is given for any specific statement in the body of the book. We have noticed many slips, chiefly in topography and in the names of persons. There is an exhaustive index of over 20 pages. A most valuable feature, which, added to the excellent type and binding, makes the book into a handsome volume, is the supply of illustrations—some 64 full-page plates in half-tone (one-fourth of them reproductions of prehistoric objects), and about two dozen other illustrations and sketch maps in the text. Most of these have a special interest as picturing the features of Celtic art.

The Paradise of Dante Alighieri: an Experiment in Literal Verse Translation. By Charles Lancelot Shadwell. With an Introduction by J. W. Mackail. (Macmillan & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

All students of Dante will be grateful to Dr. Shadwell for extending his experiment, begun in 1892 with the 'Purgatorio,' to another Cantica of the poem. Yet—to be candid—we are not sure that he would not have done better to go backward to the 'Inferno' instead of forward to the 'Paradiso.' He handles his metre—the quatrain of Marvell's Horatian Ode—with consummate skill; but it seems less suited—at least in our view—to the ethereal visions of the 'Paradiso,' varied, as they often are, by subtle and scholastic discourse, than it is to those parts of the poem which are fuller of incident and movement. We say "movement" advisedly, for in the 'Paradiso,' as has been well remarked by Mr. Garrod, there is, to speak strictly, no terrestrial movement—no "treading of the foot"—at all. Dante is borne upward, floating or gliding from sphere to sphere, without any consciousness of pace, or even movement. But a marked feature of the metre chosen, as of other lyric forms, is *pace*—here affording a contrast between "fast" in the first two lines and "slow" in the last two; it is not unsuited to a long narrative poem, but it suggests energy of

action rather than of contemplation. It has something of the "lilt" of the ballad; and perhaps, in the hands of such a craftsman as Dr. Shadwell, it might be used with great effect in translating Ariosto or Tasso. At any rate, the "ottava rima," with its more clearly marked stanzas, appears better suited to it than the "terzina" of Dante. The unit, of course, would be different, but when doubled it might answer to the longer stanza.

However, in hazarding this criticism we are at issue with Dr. Mackail, who contributes a luminous Introduction to this volume. He says that

"this metre, in continuous use, is structurally akin to Dante's; it marks the same unit, and carries on, where necessary, from one unit to another, without awkwardness or discontinuity; and by the brevity and succinctness of its rhythms, it keeps before the reader, as it imposes on the writer, that quality of terse precision in which Dante is supreme and unique among poets."

It is possible, we think, to accept the last two statements (not the first), yet to hold that the problem of finding an English rhymed metre which shall fairly correspond to Dante's has not been solved. Dr. Shadwell's unit, from the point of view of rhyme, is complete in itself, but Dante's is not; his "terzine" are locked by rhymes which extend from one to the next. This, we believe, is one reason why, with all Dr. Shadwell's skill, his version has a monotonous effect upon the ear, which is entirely absent from the original; another reason perhaps is that the rhymes are consecutive instead of alternate. In terseness, indeed, he fairly competes with his great model, but not in the combination of terseness with poetic beauty. We may agree with Dr. Mackail that the quatrain adopted in this translation is a far more effective rendering than blank verse, without altogether accepting his view that it approximates to "the colour and movement" of the original.

Yet it must be granted that Dr. Shadwell has had marked success in coping with the manifold difficulties of his task. He has faced it in a spirit of deep reverence both for the subject and the poet, and consequently his version is never deficient in dignity. Nor is there any falling off from the high standard set by himself in rendering the 'Purgatorio.' Occasionally his rhymes are weak; but in so long a work and with a language so poor in rhyme (as compared with the original) this defect was perhaps inevitable. There are very few instances of otiose rhyming, and the effort—which must have been considerable—to make each quatrain correspond with a "terzina" in the original is, as a rule, successful. In view of the extreme difficulty of making the two shorter lines crisp and telling, any metrical fault is still more rare; but there is one in canto xxxi. line 115, where the word "below" seems to be printed by mistake. Sometimes the translator's language is archaic, or—should we say? "foreign," as where he prefers "aiel" to "grandsire," and coins "belsire" for "father-in-law." We are at

a loss to understand why, at the end of canto xviii., he renders "Pescatore nè Polo" (a form of "Paolo") "Fisher nor Pool"; it looks like a play upon words of which Dante is innocent, though we have never heard of this English variant for "Paul."

Our translator is at his best in the most famous passages of the *Cantica*, as in the "Cross of Souls" in Mars, in the Mystic Rose, and in St. Bernard's Invocation of the Virgin. We give two stanzas from the first, not as the best, but because these are most easily quoted:—

So upon earth we mark the stream
Of tiny notes in sunlight's beam:
Now long, now short, they go,
Straight, slanting, swift or slow.

What time in darkened room is seen
A shaft of light steal through the screen,
Therein by cunning hand
Of artificer planned.

We have said less than we intended about Dr. Mackail's stimulating Introduction, which will repay more than one perusal. He gives many convincing reasons for the undoubted fact that ordinary readers find the 'Paradiso' monotonous. We see no "paradox" in the suggestion, for which he half apologizes, that, owing to the abstruseness of its subject-matter, it is not read fast enough. Without much preparatory study, as he says, it cannot be so read, and therefore the supreme art of the poet in coping with his difficulties is in danger of being missed. But if it cannot be read fast by the beginner, this is partly because, as compared with the earlier divisions of the poem, it is of necessity less full of action and incident; our feet are off the solid earth, and even the highest imagination sways and falters. The poem itself moves slowly from the magnitude of the poets' task. The English reader, therefore, whose difficulties are often those of language, should be grateful for a version like the present, which, if not ideal in its metrical form, is scholarly and faithful beyond most of its predecessors.

The Restored New Testament. By James Morgan Pryse. (J. M. Watkins, 16s. net.)

THE word "Restored" in the title indicates the purpose of the writer of this book. What is the purpose? It is to purify the text of the Gospels and restore it approximately to its primitive form, in order to bring out more clearly the beauty and sublimity of the allegory which vitalizes it. The text of the Gospels is to be "dissected," in order to show that the founders of the Christian Church, whoever they were, deliberately falsified it throughout, and "thereby committed the darkest crime known in the history of literature." Freed from the forgeries of "these priestly criminals," the allegory of the Crucified is Hellenic in form, and embodies the profoundest truths of archaic religion. According to Mr. Pryse, all the portions of the New Testament which are to be regarded as genuine are, with the exception of a few fragments of the

Epistles, prose plagiarisms from ancient Greek sacred poems forming part of the ritual in the Mysteries. We are told on the same authority that the passages by which "the Iêsous-mythos" is connected with the Old Testament, staged in Judæa and wearing a semblance of historicity, are the work of forgers. These forgers, the priestly criminals, made use of stolen notes of the Greek Mystery-ritual, and fabricated a "sacred" Scripture to serve as the foundation of a new religion. Many parts of the Gospels, nearly everything in the Epistles, and the whole of Acts are rejected as spurious. Acts is merely a fantastic work of fiction, and the Apocalypse is treated as a prose version of a Greek-Mystery poem.

In the General Introduction there are statements like these:—

"The psychic or lunar body, through which the Nous acts in the psychic world, is molecular in structure. In appearance it has a silvery lustre, tinged with delicate violet; and its aura is of palest blue, with an interchanging play of all the prismatic colours, rendering it iridescent."

It is difficult to connect these statements with the restoration of the New Testament, but it appears that the truth they convey, and the truth revealed or concealed in the New Testament, belong to the Gnosis or higher knowledge.

There is also an Introduction to the section of the work styled 'The Anointing of Iêsous,' strange assertions in which indicate an insufficient knowledge of New Testament criticism. It is alleged that the Sun-God was metamorphosed into a Jewish Messiah, and made out to be a reincarnation of King David, while the other characters in the play became Jews and Romans. The men responsible for the metamorphosis were not Jews, and they were ignorant of the Hebrew language. They wrote in the Greek vernacular of their day, and what they wrote was revised, to suit the growing theological notions of the fanatics of the new faith, from time to time in a period extending over several centuries. We are to believe that Iêsous is "the Son of the Man," that is, of the Heavenly Man, the Starry King; and, further, that

"with the awakening of the inner senses, and the energizing of the psychic potencies symbolized by the living water of the sacred stream, the realm of the starry spaces has drawn near to him; but it is only through the mystic crucifixion that he becomes the anointed king of that realm."

Page after page of Mr. Pryse's book is filled with such statements, which may have some meaning for those initiated into the higher knowledge, but are not easily understood by the normal man.

A book of this kind is not without interest for the student who would examine the varieties of intellectual experience. It shows that there are still in the twentieth century men who seek to discover the unseen in the seen, mystery in lucidity, and the unintelligible in the intelligible; and it shows, too, that there are some who accept or reject recorded narratives according to the simple canon of their own fancy.

FICTION.

The Freelands. By John Galsworthy. (Heinemann, 6s.)

THE contents of this novel concern the different ways in which the quotation from Burns on the title-page may be taken.

Mr. Galsworthy emphasizes the meaning which those who are engaged in freeing the agricultural labourer from the tyranny of landed proprietors would attach to it. But "Liberty's a glorious feast" is differently construed by those who think that they should be allowed to do whatever commends itself to them with what the law calls their "property." The pivot of the tale is the eviction of a family from their cottage because a labourer decides to avail himself of the change in the law which permits him to marry his deceased wife's sister. Mr. Galsworthy has penned some trenchant pages on the differences of environment between those who direct work and those who do it. He dwells on the extremes of luxury of which the former have availed themselves, and the consequent extremes of poverty which they have imposed on the latter. Perhaps the most commendable feature of his exposition is that, while exposing these inequalities, he does not, as is unhappily usual with reformers, exhibit an entire lack of mental balance himself. Nor does he exhibit the sentimentalism which spoils his last dramatic work. But, sound as he is in revealing the real tragedy caused by irresponsible owners of property, he concentrates our attention on such doctrinaire points as whether a proprietor is morally bound to allow the use of his property to those whom he regards as living in a "state of sin."

Looking forward as we do to reform, we cannot help sympathizing with those who logically act up to their beliefs. But we are not told whether any attempt was made to use the cottage by putting in it more worthy people from the owner's point of view. Considering the tension which existed, we suspect that it stood empty, and in that case our condemnation of the proprietor would be whole-hearted.

We must not, however, discuss that aspect of the problem further, but hasten to acknowledge the worth of Mr. Galsworthy's character-drawing. His women are as good as his men, and we cannot single out any one of them for special praise. His editor and journalist help to sweeten callings which have a tendency to embitter men nowadays. His rebels show hardly a trace of the arrogant self-sufficiency which makes that class of person objectionable; and his Philistines only act according to their lights, though they may be credited with a certain amount of wilful blindness. The old lady who insists on putting a good face on everything is wholly delightful.

The author begins in a jerky style, but happily drops it before the reader has had time to become exasperated.

Pretty Maids all in a Row. By J. Huntly McCarthy. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

IN choosing for his hero the rascal-poet François Villon, Mr. McCarthy is entitled to give full rein to his imagination. So little is known for certain of the facts of his life that the scholar will not grudge the novelist the right of fiction. Though it is practically certain that, whoever the father of François was, his name was not Villon, we can forgive the author if, for the sake of creating sympathy with his hero's mother, he styles her Madame Villon; if Philippe Sermoise, the clerk whom Villon killed in a brawl, appears as a highly melodramatic and mysterious villain, and Huguette du Hamel, the notorious Abbess of Port Royal, is converted, for the sake of some highly improbable coincidences, into the illegitimate sister of the charming Ambroise de Loré. All these, and many other stretches of imagination, we should gladly concede, if the author had succeeded in disentangling the psychological puzzle of the poet's life and poetry. Villon's life—that of a thief, a murderer, a drunkard, and a drabber—was much less than his poetry. But the author, as it seems to us, after setting out to grapple with that problem, allows himself to be carried away by the interest of a melodramatic tale of the historico-romantic type. As a tale it will serve. The last scenes are thrilling, though the machinery creaks a trifle too audibly. If the critical deem it stagy and unconvincing, the general, who like a good story hedged about with many words and a slight soupçon of naughtiness, will find it to their taste. They will, however, gain no idea, from the latter half of this novel, that the poetical life of the hero was only just beginning.

The Fatal Garland. By Mrs. Ghosal. (Werner Laurie, 6s.)

THOUGH Mrs. Ghosal is not, as far as mere writing goes, a remarkable novelist, she has one quality which commands respect and wins attention—the quality of intensity. In this Bengalese tale of the fifteenth century love turns to vindictiveness, and vindictiveness back again to love, but it is always a fundamental driving power, something that is as much a part of life as light is a part of day.

The heroine (Shakti) considered herself married to a young prince who threw a garland over her neck without adequately considering the fact that to do this was an important ceremonial deed. The prince marries Shakti's former playmate, and his mother is the cause of a furious resentment which induces Shakti to accept for her husband the rebellious son and successor of the Mohammedan Sultan of Bengal. A vivid picture is given of her unhappiness and mental alienation from all the gorgeousness of a Sultana's life; and the supreme act of self-sacrifice in which she finds the key to peace is effectively imagined. We admire, too, the symbolism which connects the fatal garland of flowers with the ghastly necklace worn by the image of Kali.

Captain the Curé. By Margaret Baillie-Saunders. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THE military portions of this war novel are not entirely exempt from the tedium which characterizes modern warfare, and is apt to impart itself to written accounts of it. But the great underlying issues are touched with no unskilful hand, and the result is a story of much poignancy and charm. It deals with the diverse fortunes of two sisters involved in the sack of Louvain, and the effect upon a young priest, their friend, whose faith, brought for the first time to grips with realities, is eclipsed in a horror of great darkness. From sheer lust of revenge he turns soldier, but the urgent need of a celebrant for the Easter communion of the troops draws him back to his earlier profession, and in ministering to others he finds his own consolation. The Belgian character is sympathetically presented, but some slips have crept into the various foreign phrases introduced.

Mary Moreland. By Marie Van Vorst. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

WHEN two American heroines of fiction fall in love with married compatriots, one does not expect a charming young heir to a British title, unmarried and of great poetic reputation, to be the special object of our pity. In this tale, strangely enough, he proposes marriage to both of them, and leaves the reader feeling that the author's sentimentality has blunted her sense of the ludicrous. Yet, if we separate the beautiful shorthand clerk named in the title from the glaring caricature which is allotted her for a mother, and from the excessive use of providence which makes death the puppet of convenience, we can honestly praise her sweetness and fine altruism. The aristocratic poet's male factotum is an attractively drawn character, and the poet himself is a gracious and unselfish being. Although the author may be an American, we ask her if it is desirable that "loaned" should supersede in literature the in-offensive participle "lent."

Cross-Tides. By Montie McGrigor. (John Long, 6s.)

ADVENTURES which can only be qualified as startling, yet acquire a certain mildness from the method of their presentation, embellish this narrative of a New England heroine who forsakes her native village for the freer atmosphere of New York. Here she casts in her lot in a hotel tenanted mainly by ladies euphemistically known as chorus-girls, and addicted to a style of humorous conversation exceedingly fatiguing to follow, and, we should say, to sustain. In this congenial company she sees life with conscientious thoroughness, but finally the curtain falls on wedded bliss—as to the permanency of which we cherish grave doubts.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Patrizi Memoirs, by Marchesa Maddalena Patrizi, are published by Messrs. Hutchinson (12s. 6d. net). These artless records of a Roman patrician family, pleasantly translated by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, relate to an episode of the Napoleonic occupation of Rome between 1808 and 1814. The Marchese Giovanni Patrizi, a devoted adherent of Pope Pius VII., distinguished himself by his passive resistance to the Emperor's decree that the sons of the leading Italian nobles should be sent to his military school at La Flèche. This tactless interference with their domestic affairs was resented by the Italian families all the more because they regarded France as a hotbed of atheism. The Marchese, on declining to submit, was arrested, and sent as a prisoner, first to Fenestrelle, and then to the Château d'If. His devoted wife, a Saxon princess, was compelled to take her sons to France, but with much feminine ingenuity she contrived to spend a whole year on the journey to La Flèche, so that the boys had not to stay there much more than a year before Napoleon's fall set them free.

The story is told mainly in the long sentimental letters exchanged between the imprisoned husband and his wife; it is interesting, on the historical side, as a fresh instance of the pettiness to which the great Napoleon could descend when he found unexpected opposition to his wishes. The Marchese appears to have been a mild-mannered man from whom the Emperor had nothing to fear; one cannot help suspecting that the self-made Corsican was in reality jealous of the proud Roman noble with his long pedigree and royal connexions, when he ordered the Marchese into close confinement, and condescended himself to inspect the prisoner's correspondence.

Mr. J. Crawford Fraser supplies a useful historical introduction, which travels beyond the scope of the memoirs; and there is a series of admirable portraits and views of Rome, Siena, and other places mentioned in the narrative.

Paris in Herrick Days. By E. Dryden. (Paris, Dorbon-Ainé, 5 fr.)—This book by an American journalist has a rather silly title, the meaning of which may be clear to American readers, but will puzzle people in this country. The author, who states that she was "raised" in a convent, writes in a gushing fashion. Yet, in spite of its many faults, the book will do good, for it is evidently intended for American consumption, and it will give people in the United States a truer idea of the part played by France in the war than they are getting from the telegrams of the Wolff Agency. Throughout her work Miss Dryden has an irritating habit of using French words and phrases, and then translating them into English, while all the time good English words are available. She speaks of the "typographical errors" of newspapers, but has passed herself a large crop of such mistakes.

Some excuse for her is to be found in the fact that her volume was printed in France, but she does not get even her French accents right, and she uses such words as "Frenchmann," "comparisioned" for *comparisoned*, "goaler" for *goalier*, "prevaded" for *pervaded*, "heterogenous," "philantropists," "tickleled," "Lord Kitchener," "reveala-tion," and "windor." She is guilty, too, of some exaggeration, as when she states that "millions" of people were trying to get away to England from the Gare du Nord at the outbreak of war. Here and there her English is of a description that will puzzle readers in this old country.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Bushnell (Horace), *THE CHARACTER OF JESUS*, 6d. net. Allenson

No. 10 of the "Sanctuary Booklets." Knapp (Charles), *THE ACTS*, Vol. II., "Smaller Mantals," 1/.

This little commentary on Acts xiii.-xxviii. contains, besides the text, an Introduction, map, and explanatory notes, and is intended for the use of students and candidates for examinations.

Potter (J. Hasloch), *THE JUDGMENT OF WAR: ADVENT AND CHRISTMAS ADDRESSES*, 2/ net. Skeffington

Each of the six sermons is followed by a daily scheme of meditation and prayer.

Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the year ending March, 1915, 1/.

Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. This 111th Report includes an account of foreign and home transactions, and in the Appendix a list of subscribers and benefactors, and is illustrated with maps.

Sinker (Rev. John), *THE PRAYER BOOK IN THE PULPIT*, 3/6 net. Skeffington

A series of addresses designed "to impart simple instruction about the Prayer Book and the services of the Church."

POETRY.

Fanshawe (R.), *BY YSER BANKS*, 1/ net.

Oxford, Blackwell

An elegy on a young officer fallen in the war. Miller (Fuller), *RHYMES AND VOWELINGS*, 60 c.

Portland, Ore., J. K. Gill

In these verses the author's aim is "to devise a new form, to cut through the ringed circle of rhymes at times, and give more freedom, with new line-endings, new associations."

Safroni-Middleton (A.), *THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR DOG-YAM*, 1/.

Murby

A parody on the lines of FitzGerald's Omar.

Salwey (Charlotte and Reginald), *ADORATION, AND OTHER POEMS*, 2/ net.

Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

The title-poem in this volume is dedicated to the King of the Belgians. Three illustration in lead pencil by Mr. Jasper Salwey are included.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Wigan Public Libraries: *Quarterly Record*, APRIL TO JUNE. Wigan, R. Platt

Contains classified lists of recent additions to the Reference and Lending Library, and to the Powell Boys' Library.

PHILOSOPHY.

Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, New Series, Vol. XV., 10/6 net.

Williams & Norgate

Contains the papers read before the Society during the thirty-sixth session, 1914-15.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Calendar of State Papers (Domestic) preserved in the Public Record Office, 15/ Stationery Office.

The period covered is from January 1st, 1679, to August 31st, 1680. The volume is edited by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell, and includes a General Index.

Cruse (Amy), *ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON*, 1/ Harrap

A brief biography with ten illustrations.

Gayda (Virginio), *MODERN AUSTRIA*, 10/6.

Fisher Unwin

A pre-war study of Austria, describing the struggle between the feudal aristocracy and the popular movements towards racial autonomy and democracy.

Hardy (Col. Sir Reginald), *IPRA OPULENTA*, 1/ net.

Harrison

An account of the earlier history of Ypres.

Hutton (Edward), *ATTILA AND THE HUNS*, 6/ net.

Constable

The sources from which the author derives his material are given in full in their original Latin, and a map of the period is included.

Ker (William Paton), *JACOB GRIMM*, 1/ net.

Oxford University Press

This essay on Grimm's life and work was read at the May meeting of the Philological Society.

Maeterlinck (Madame Maurice), *THE GIRL WHO FOUND THE BLUE BIRD*, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

An account of Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind American girl.

O'Duffy (R. J.), *HISTORIC GRAVES IN GLASNEVIN CEMETERY*, 2/ net. Dublin, Duffy

Contains a map of the cemetery.

Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillal, Vol. III., translated from the Tamil and edited by Sir J. Frederick Price, assisted by Rao Sahib K. Ranga Achari, 4/6 Madras, Government Press

A record of political, historical, social, and personal matters from 1736 to 1761.

Recollections of a Royal Governess, 10/6 net.

Hutchinson

The author relates her experiences at the Austrian Court, where she was governess to the Archduchess Elizabeth, granddaughter of the present Emperor.

Wheeler (Harold F. B.), *THE STORY OF LORD ROBERTS*, 3/6 net. Harrap

An outline of the life of Lord Roberts intended for popular reading.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Germany at a Glance, 1/6 net. Clowes

A series of brief notes on the rivers, canals, towns, and main divisions of Germany, with a few historical and political additions. Some notes are added concerning the Austrian Empire. The whole is designed as an aid to map-reading.

Lanchester (M.), *THE RIVER SEVERN FROM SOURCE TO MOUTH*, 2/6 net. Murby

This book contains fifty-eight pen-and-ink sketches of the river by the author, and the text, which is in the form of a traveller's tale, is intended for juvenile readers.

Newbigin (Marion I.), *GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF BALKAN PROBLEMS*, 7/6 net. Constable

The book deals with the structural characters of the Balkan Peninsula, the river systems and trade routes, climate, agriculture, political tendencies, and territorial changes after the 1912-13 wars. A coloured map of South-Eastern Europe and several sketch maps are included.

Whiffen (Thomas), *THE NORTH-WEST AMAZONS*, 12/6 net. Constable

This book is the fruit of the author's sojourn for several months amongst some of the cannibal tribes of South America. It includes appendixes, vocabularies and lists of names, a bibliography, and numerous photographs.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Chapman (J. B.), *HORACE AND HIS POETRY*, with Companion and Glossary, 1/6 net. Harrap

The first part of this book, in the "Poetry and Life Series," consisting of a Life of Horace with extracts from his verse, we noticed on its appearance. The Companion and Glossary now added are designed to explain the verse selections. Two maps, dealing with Rome in detail and its environs, are included, and the whole is intended to meet the requirements of University Entrance Examinations.

Lee (Sir Sidney), *SHAKESPEARE AND THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE*, 1/ net.

Oxford University Press

The Annual Shakespeare Lecture for 1915, given at the British Academy.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Allen (J. W.), *THE DANGER OF PEACE*, 1/ net.

Bell

The substance of a lecture delivered at King's College, London, on May 19th, 1915.

Law (Hugh A.), *WHY IS IRELAND AT WAR?* 6d. net.

Maunsel

The author develops the view that this is a war of small nations against a power seeking for world-domination.

Le Queux (William), *THE DEVIL'S SPAWN* (How Italy will defeat Them), 1/ net.

Stanley Paul

The aim of the author, as he states in the Preface, is to give "some idea of the various unknown phases of the Italian life and sentiment, as well as of the political undercurrents of the Court of the Quirinale, and the diplomatic juggling which at last threw Italy into the field."

McCabe (Joseph), *THE KAISER: HIS PERSONALITY AND CAREER*, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

The author traces the successive phases and influences of his subject from childhood to the present day.

Seton-Watson (R. W.), *THE BALKANS, ITALY, AND THE ADRIATIC*, 1/ Nisbet

With two maps.

Solovyov (Vladimir), *WAR AND CHRISTIANITY FROM THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW*, "Constable's Russian Library," 4/6 net.

Contains three conversations by the author, with an Introduction by Mr. Stephen Graham.

Woodhouse (Claude H. C.), WAR PLANTS, OR PRODUCTS OF INTENSIVE KULTUR, 1/ net.

Routledge
An illustrated booklet. The author has invented and pictured a series of plants which in their features supply war notes. Thus the 'Saguinaria Williamia' suggests the Kaiser's face, the 'Helmet Plant' has for flowers vague faces crowned with German helmets, &c. The text simulates botanical instruction.

EDUCATION.

Abridged Calendar of the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1915-16, 6d. net.

The School
Includes an Index, and a Bibliography of Studies in Economics and Political Science.

Leach (Arthur F.), SOME RESULTS OF RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS CONTINUANCE AND EXTENSION, 2/6 net.

Oxford University Press
This essay is reprinted from the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. VI.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Claxton (William J.), AN INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY OF BRITAIN, 9d.

Harrap
The writer's aim is to supply a simple outline of the industrial history of this country from the period before the Roman occupation till to-day. The book includes illustrations, and is meant for the senior classes of day schools and for evening institutes.

Shakespeare, ROMEO AND JULIET, edited by Robert A. Law, 1/6
Harrap
One of "Heath's Shakespeare" Series, with notes and an Introduction.

FICTION.

Bailey (H. C.), THE HIGHWAYMAN, 6/
Methuen
A love story, containing many adventures and misadventures, during the last years of Queen Anne, with a background of Jacobite and Hanoverian plots and conspirators.

Bindloss (Harold), A RISKY GAME, 6/
Ward & Lock
A story of many adventures in the state of Texas.

Doyle (A. Conan), THE POISON BELT, 1/ net.
Hodder & Stoughton

A cheap edition.

Francis (M. E.), FIANDER'S WIDOW, 2/6 net.
Longmans

A cheap edition.

Francis (M. E.), WILD WHEAT, 2/6 net.
Longmans

A cheap edition.

Galsworthy (John), THE FREELANDS, 6/
Heinemann
See p. 158.

Hocking (Joseph), DEARER THAN LIFE, 2/
Hodder & Stoughton
An Anglo-Belgian romance of the war.

Hocking (Silas K.), THE ANGEL OF THE DESERT, 6/
Ward & Lock
The story of an archaeologist, who, while exploring on the banks of the Nile, meets "the Angel of the Desert," and eventually discovers her to be the long-lost adopted daughter of an uncle. After many adventures he rescues her from captivity, with the usual ending.

Lutz (Grace L. H.), MIRANDA, 6/
Lippincott
The love-story of a red-haired American girl of questionable parentage.

Rives (Amélie), SHADOWS OF FLAMES.
Hurst & Blackett
A story of a Virginian beauty who is most unhappily married, but is loved by a man separated from an unfaithful wife. The scenes are laid in Italy, England, and America.

Saunders (Margaret Balille), THE BELFRY, 1/ net.
Hodder & Stoughton

A cheap edition.

Somerville (E. C.) and Ross (Martin), SOME EXPERIENCES OF AN IRISH R.M., 7d.
Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Strindberg (August), MARRIED, 1/ net.
F. & C. Palmer

A cheap edition.

Taylor (Mrs. A. E.), LAND OF THE SCARLET LEAF, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton
This prize novel on Canadian life deals with the fashionable life of Montreal.

Valzey (Mrs. George de Horne), SALT OF LIFE, 6/
Mills & Boon
This story follows the history of a family living in London, with details of the careers of the two daughters and a girl friend.

Waltz (Elizabeth Cherry), PA GLADDEN: THE STORY OF A COMMON MAN, 1/ net.

A cheap edition.

Hodder & Stoughton

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood's Magazine, SEPTEMBER, 2/6
'The Coffin Ship,' by Miss F. Tennyson Jesse; 'The Special Constable,' by Sir J. George Scott; and another instalment of the 'Adventures of a Despatch Rider,' are features of this issue.

British Review, SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.
Williams & Norgate

Some of the contents are 'Europe's War Bill,' by Mr. H. J. Jennings; 'The Belgian Claim to Luxembourg,' by Mr. D. C. Boulger; and 'Nature in Tennyson,' by Mr. Morton Luce.

Contemporary Review, SEPTEMBER, 2/6
10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

The contents include articles on 'Modern Treaties of Peace,' by Sir John Macdonell; 'The Coming Taxation,' by Mr. J. A. Hobson; and 'The Naval and Military War Pensions Bill,' by Mr. J. M. Hogge.

Cornhill Magazine, SEPTEMBER, 1/
Smith & Elder
For notice of contents see *The Athenæum*, Aug. 21, p. 131.

Expository Times, SEPTEMBER, 6d.
Edinburgh, Clark

Contributions include 'Jesus' Teaching and Modern Thought,' by the Rev. Cavendish Moxon; 'The Implications of the Golden Rule,' by the Rev. E. W. Hirst; and 'The Archaeology of the Book of Genesis,' by Dr. A. H. Sayce.

Guth na Bliadhna, AUTUMN, 1915, 1/
Glasgow, Alasdair MacLabbrainn

The prose contributions include 'Ceartas!' by Ruairidh Arasain is Mhairi; 'Nismach Mhoratta,' by A. M. E.; and 'Conaltradh Freagarrach do'n Am,' by Niall Ros; while 'Lan nan Seachd Gion,' by D. M. N. C., is in verse.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, AUGUST, 1/
The Society

The chief contribution to this number is the Godwin Bursary Report for 1914 by Mr. M. S. Briggs, whose subject concerns 'Continuation Schools in Germany and Austria,' and was written before the war.

Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, Vol. XXVI, Part III., 2/6 net.
Stanford

Contains articles on 'The Geology of the Glasgow District' and 'The Structure of the Eastern Part of the Lake District.'

Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, JULY, 3/
Edinburgh, Douglas & Foulis

This number includes 'Mode of Infection of Larch Canoe,' by Sir John Stirling-Maxwell; 'A Braconid Parasite on the Pine Weevil,' by Mr. J. W. Munro; 'The Canker of the Scotch Pine caused by *Dasyctypa subtilissima*,' by Mr. A. W. Borthwick; and the Fourth Report of the Development Commissioners for the year ending March 31st, 1914.

World's Work, SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.
Heinemann

'The Engineer's War,' 'The Australian Military System,' and 'The Panama Canal at Work' are subjects treated in this issue.

GENERAL.

Fielding-Hall (H.), THE FIELD OF HONOUR, 3/6 net.
Constable

Two poems and four prose sketches of England in war-time compose this volume.

Guide to Official Letter-Writing, Orders, &c., 1/6 net.
Gale & Polden

This volume gives examples of official letters, précis-writing, orders, and regimental correspondence, together with advice about technical terms in common use, forms of address by an Adjutant, and business abbreviations.

Le Gallienne (Richard), VANISHING ROADS, 6/ net.
Putnam

A volume of essays on a variety of subjects which have already appeared in *The North American Review*, *Harper's Magazine*, *The Century*, *The Smart Set*, *Munsey's*, *The Out-door World*, and *The Forum*.

Simple (Dugald), JOYS OF THE SIMPLE LIFE, 1/ net.
Bell

This book records the writer's own experiences.

Walker (T. J.), PREACHING FOR BEGINNERS, 1/6 net.
Skeffington

The author gives hints on 'Ideas,' 'Style,' 'Extempore or Manuscript,' 'Delivery,' 'Simplicity,' and how to Avoid It, and 'Illustrations.'

What Happened in 1914, Memorandum of the St. Giles' Christian Mission.

Offices of the Mission, Gray's Inn Road
The Fifty-Fifth Annual Report, including the usual financial statement and an account of the work done by the Mission during the past year.

PAMPHLETS.

Cromer (Earl of), GERMANIA CONTRA MUNDUM, 3d.
Macmillan

Reprinted from *The Spectator*.

Ritzema (T. P.), TEMPERANCE, TAXATION, AND HOUSING REFORM, 2d.

Blackburn, *The Northern Daily Telegraph*
Second edition.

SCIENCE.

Bartsch (Paul), THE RECENT AND FOSSIL MOLLUSKS OF THE GENUS RISSOINA FROM THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

Washington, Government Printing Office
Besides the descriptions of new species, there are numerous photographic illustrations, and analytical keys to the subgenera and species of West American *Rissoina*s.

Dixon (Royal), THE HUMAN SIDE OF PLANTS, 7/6 net.
Grant Richards

A study of the nature and habits of plants. The author deals in a popular fashion with the various devices which ensure the life and protection of the vegetable kingdom.

Evans (Arthur T.), A COLLECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM GOGEBIT COUNTY, MICHIGAN.
Washington, Government Printing Office
A revised list of the amphibians and reptiles discovered in Gogebit County during 1913-14.

Hitchcock (A. S.) and Chase (Agnes), TROPICAL NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF PANICUM.

Washington, Government Printing Office
A supplementary paper to the authors' revision of the genus *Panicum* published in Vol. XV. of 'Contributions from the United States National Herbarium.'

Merrill (George P.), REPORT ON SOME CARBONIC ACID TESTS ON THE WEATHERING OF MARBLES AND LIMESTONES.

Washington, Government Printing Office
The author's aim in making his experiments was to "ascertain how the stones would withstand the effects of an atmosphere and its rainfall made acid through absorbed carbonic acid."

Rohwer (S. A.), DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF HYMENOPTERA.

Washington, Government Printing Office
This paper contains "descriptions of forty-seven new species of Hymenoptera, and notes on certain other species and genera. Many of the species are of economic importance in regard to the forest trees, some of them being important parasites, others of them, defoliators."

Rope (G. T.), COUNTRY SIGHTS AND SOUNDS, 3/6 net.
Constable

These little sketches of animal life consist of "notes and observations on everyday scenes and incidents among the fields and hedges, remarks on the habits of birds and other animals, and mental impressions of a lover of nature in general." Some of the papers have already appeared in *The Zoologist*, *The Selborne Magazine*, and *Science Gossip*.

Wright (Col. Sir Almoth E.), WOUND INFECTIONS AND SOME NEW METHODS FOR THE STUDY OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS WHICH COME INTO CONSIDERATION IN THEIR TREATMENT, 2/6 net.

Hodder & Stoughton
An address delivered before the Royal Society of Medicine.

FINE ARTS.

Anderson (A. J.), THE ADMIRABLE PAINTER, 10/6 net.
Stanley Paul

A study of Leonardo da Vinci, including a photograph frontispiece, sixteen illustrations in half-tone, and thirty-two line illustrations in the text.

Morey (C. R.), LOST MOSAICS AND FRESCOES OF ROME OF THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD, 8/6 net.

Milford, from Princeton University Press
A publication of drawings contained in the collection of Cassiano dal Pozzo, now in the Royal Library, Windsor Castle.

MUSIC.

Brahms (J.), SONGS OF LOVE (LIEBESLIEDER), Pianoforte Duet, with Chorus ad lib., 4/ net.
Novello

Church Music Society, Occasional Papers: No. 7, ANTHEMS, by Cyril Bradley Rootham, 2d.

Czerny, ÉTUDES, Twenty-Two Short and Easy Studies, selected from Op. 139, edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor, 1/ net.
Novello

FOREIGN.

Audler (Ch.), LE PANGERMANNISME, 50c.

Paris, Armand Colin
A study of Germany's plans for world-expansion.

Delhorbe (Florian), DANS LE CHAOS, "Cahiers Vaudois."

Lausanne, Paris, Plon-Nourrit
The author discusses the impossibility of forming any conclusions at present with regard to events which led up to the war, and the progress of campaigns in view of their vastness.

Gruben (Hervé De), LES ALLEMANDS À LOUVAIN, 2 fr.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit
This account of the destruction of Louvain is from an eyewitness.

Mavrodin (Constantin D.), LA ROUMANIE CONTEMPORAINE, 3 fr.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit
The author treats his subject from three points of view: "au point de vue de l'évolution historique, au point de vue de la situation économique et sociale, au point de vue du rôle qu'il joue et qu'il est appelé à jouer dans la politique générale des États balkaniques."

Rapport du Commandement de l'Armée, L'ACTION DE L'ARMÉE BELGE, 1/ net.

Collingridge
This report covers the proceedings of the Belgian army from its mobilization on July 31st to the close of 1914. It is issued under the auspices of the Belgian military authorities, and includes eleven sketch maps.

Revue, AUGUST 15TH-SEPTEMBER 1ST, 2 fr.

Paris, Jean Finot
This number contains 'Des Canons! Des Munitions!' by M. Charles Humbert; and 'L'Alcoolisme devant le Gouvernement et le Parlement,' by M. Jean Finot.

Revue de Paris, 15 AUGUST, 2 fr. 50 c.

Paris, Revue de Paris
Features of this issue are 'La Russie sur le Chemin de Byzance,' by Max Hirsch; 'L'Adolescence Ouvrière,' by Gustave Belot; and 'La Question Polonaise,' by Jules Duhem.

Revue de Pologne, JULY, 50 c.

Paris, Rue de l'Université
Items of interest are 'L'opinion politique et l'occupation de Varsovie,' 'Discours de M. J. J. Paderewski,' 'Lettre ouverte sur la politique polonaise,' by M. Antoni Potocki, and quotations from the press in Belgium, France, and Britain on the subject of Poland.

Revue Historique, JULY-AUGUST, 6 fr.

Paris, Félix Alcan
Includes 'Constantin et la Fondation de Constantinople,' by M. Louis Bréhier; and 'La conquête de l'Égypte par les Arabes,' by M. Émile Amélineau.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COURT ROLLS.

Somewhere in Flanders, August 26, 1915.

It is much to be regretted that in the course of late years the contents of a number of private muniment rooms have been dispersed at various auctions. Valuable documents of no mean local historical interest have thus gone astray, to the despair of all county historians. Our public libraries have done much to save these records, but their means are limited, and fortunately the omnivorous American leaves British mediæval charters alone.

On August 13th came up in a London sale (at Messrs. Hodgson's) a parcel of court rolls which I bid for and obtained. They have been sent out to me here at the front, and I think them worthy of a brief notice.

Persons interested in the topography of Buckinghamshire may be glad to know that a Paris collector has now on his shelves 110 views of frankpledge (*Visus Franci Plegii*) of Monk's Risborough (*Ryseburgh Monachorum*), a manor which, I gather, belonged in the sixteenth century to the Fleetwood family. The earliest are dated 12 and 15 Rich. II.; the others belong to the reigns of Henry V., VI., VII., VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.

Needless to say I will be glad to allow them to be inspected by any person who may care to examine them.

SEYMOUR DE RICCI
(Paris, 38 rue Copernic).

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
MEETING IN LONDON.

I.

THE Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Library Association was held this year at the head-quarters of the Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster. On Monday evening there was a social reunion on the invitation of the Council. On Tuesday morning the members, numbering about 200, assembled at Caxton Hall, when the President (Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, Royal Society of Medicine), after thanking the retiring President (Mr. Falconer Madan, Bodley's Librarian) on behalf of the Association, delivered his inaugural address. He said that no one at this time could feel any real interest in an address on libraries and librarianship. We all had but one absorbing interest. Librarians might justly be proud that out of 3,000 persons engaged in library work 400 were under arms. To librarians it might seem that the burning of the library of Louvain and the campaign of destruction which was summed up in that particular act were the outstanding facts of the war; but there were much bigger facts to think about. Germany was the one educated society in which the intellect and the spirit of the whole nation had been subjected to a minutely organized process of drilling, forcing, and moulding which was without parallel. From the moment when the young German first went to his State school, right through his educational career, in his army service, in his university, his mind was never free. Germany, with all its knowledge, power, method, and energy of mind and soul, was a nation deprived of freedom.

Librarians were the keepers and distributors of perhaps the one force that could effectively fight against and resist the process of intellectual enslavement which, as exhibited in Germany, was at the root of the horror that had overshadowed our civilization. Librarians could play a great part in the fight—for a fight was needed in this country—against the constant danger of stereotyped teaching in over-organized and over-centralized schools and colleges.

The President, having been thanked for his address, called upon Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward to describe 'The Work of the Camps Library,' and the very successful labours of a band of voluntary women helpers who undertook at the beginning of the war the task of providing literature for our soldiers, and who were still carrying it out. The Camps Library owed its origin to the desire of the people of the Homeland to prepare in every way for the arrival of their oversea brethren to join the great imperial army. Large quantities of books were sent out to Egypt for the Australians and New Zealanders. A much larger enterprise of providing libraries for the camps of the Territorials and new armies all over the United Kingdom was then undertaken. A system was organized under which once a fortnight boxes of books were sent to every unit in the Expeditionary Force. About two months ago the Postmaster-General came to their aid, and the post offices throughout the country had become their collecting depots. Those wishing to send either books or magazines had only to hand them, unadorned, untied, and without packing, over the counter of a post office, and they were forwarded thence to the Camps Library's new head-quarters in Horseferry Road, Westminster. Last week, on the day on which they received the contributions from the places outside the metropolitan postal

area, over 100,000 had been presented, and the daily receipts averaged approximately 20,000.

The question of 'What Public Libraries can do during and after the War' was dealt with by Mr. L. Stanley Jast (Croydon). He urged that the public library was the one great agency which could help us in fighting intellectual Germany, with which, equally with material Germany, we were at war. Another direction in which the libraries were of service was in providing avenues of escape from too much thinking about the war.

It was decided that the President's address, together with Mr. Jast's paper, should be printed and circulated.

Attention was drawn to the circular letter lately issued by the Local Government Board urging economy in municipal expenditure, and the matter was referred to the Council.

The annual business meeting was held in the afternoon, when Mr. H. R. Tedder (the Athenæum, Pall Mall), Chairman of the Council, presided. The Report of the Council showed that the total membership had increased during the year from 678 to 808 members. The Education Committee had carried on its work during the twelve months as usual, so far as was possible under the conditions imposed on staffs by the war. Naturally a considerable falling-off was anticipated in the number of candidates for examinations, but the results had not been discouraging. The entries numbered 233. The examination had been held at eighteen centres, including London. Some alterations in the conduct of the examination had been adopted in consequence of a special education inquiry. The monthly lists of Best Books had appeared continuously in *The Library Association Record* during the year. The Index to Periodicals Committee reported that an arrangement had been concluded with *The Athenæum* for the publication of an alphabetical Subject Index to the principal contents of over 200 English, American, and French periodicals from January 1st, 1915. With the continued assistance of the numerous body of contributors already enrolled, it was hoped that the Index would be placed upon a sound and enduring foundation.

Visits were paid to the Record Office, the Victoria and Albert Museum, Art and Science Libraries, and the Library of the University of London.

The proceedings were continued on Wednesday and Thursday.

THE SITE OF JOHN PEPYS'S HOUSE.

WRITING in these columns on June 6th last year, I showed by presumptive evidence that there could be but little doubt that Samuel Pepys was born at his father's house in St. Bride's parish, and that the house actually abutted upon the churchyard, and was not only nominally situate there; and I went on to say that probably the exact situation of the house would never be determined, as, among other reasons, the rate-books extant did not go back to a sufficiently remote period. I continued my investigations, however, and search elsewhere has brought to light some facts that will, I think, show conclusively its whereabouts.

It occurred to me that search among the City records might yield some information, and I pursued the search with the following result.

First of all, an early plan of St. Bride's parish was of great importance, and this is found in Ogilby and Morgan's Map of

London published in 1677. A copy of this map is in the Guildhall Library, and it was reproduced in facsimile by Mr. Charles Welch in 1895 for the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. A portion of it (on an enlarged scale—double size) is appended to this article, and I have marked the several plots, with which we are concerned, with letters, for simplicity of reference.

It is interesting to note that after 230 years the ground plan of the various properties, when compared with a present-day Ordnance map, will be found to be but little altered, and I would call particular attention to the fact that the Salisbury Court frontage of the block of buildings I am dealing with is divided into five properties, and so we find it at the present day. The Fleet Street Conduit, the situation of which is of importance to the identification of the plots, is not marked on Ogilby's map, but we know exactly where it stood from Hollar's map of 1666. Its site was nearly opposite Salisbury Court, slightly to the west, at the spot I have marked. The alley at the north-west corner of the churchyard is now non-existent, having been obliterated, I believe, on the reconstruction of the Fleet Street frontage after the fire in 1824, when in place of it access to the churchyard was made by opening the new avenue in which *Punch* office used to be.

Soon after the Great Fire, a body of Commissioners was appointed to supervise the rebuilding of the City, and of these, three were instructed to make a survey of the devastated ground and the properties involved. The original MS. surveys of Oliver and Mills, two of the Commissioners appointed, are happily still extant, and are in the Guildhall Library in five large volumes. Of the importance of these unique records it is impossible to speak too highly, and their value in research like this is priceless. From their giving the names of the owners of the adjoining properties one is enabled to piece together the plan, and reconstruct it as a whole.

As John Pepys was lessee only, and, moreover, surrendered his occupancy in 1661 to his son Thomas, who deceased in 1663, I hardly expected to find their names mentioned, nor did I; neither could I find anything of the Langford who succeeded to the business on Thomas Pepys's death. Thus no information was forthcoming from these names, but happily the Diarist gives a clue to work upon, for he mentions—and only once—the name of his father's landlord; and upon that one name the whole of the search is built up.

On December 23rd, 1668, Pepys writes:

"At noon to the 'Change, and there met with Langford and Mr. Franke, the landlord of my father's house in Fleet Street, and are come to an arbitration what my father shall give him to be freed of his lease and building the house again."

Search under the name of Franke showed that one Edward Franke was owner of a considerable amount of property in the neighbourhood of Ludgate Hill, and that one portion lay in Salisbury Court, and it is with this we are concerned. To establish my point it will be necessary to transcribe the surveys in full that the chain of evidence may be followed. First I will give the survey relating to Franke's property:—

"Edward Franke March the 25th 1669

"Four foundations set out the day aforesaid situate in Salisbury Court belonging to the said Mr. Franke containing upon the front next the Court North and South 40 feet 5 inches from the middle of the party wall North to the middle of the party wall betwixt him and the parish South and in breadth at the East end North and South to the middle of each party wall 38 foot and in depth East and West from the out of the fronts 69 foot

the breadth of the alley at the South end is 11 foot one inch clear Esq Hancock and Mr Allin on the North side and the parish and late Mr. Giers on the South side"—Mills Survey, Vol. II., Guildhall MS. S. 2^d, fol. 137b.

For reasons that will appear as we proceed, we can identify this survey as relating to the four plots I have marked A, and we get from it some valuable measurements, as well as the names of the adjoining owners—Esq. Hancock, Mr. Allin, and Mr. Giers. The surveys attached to these names follow, except that of Giers, which I have been unable to find—possibly because there was no claim, he having predeceased. The alley mentioned probably refers to the passage-way at the back of the block in the churchyard; its present width is the same.

party wall Alderman Hancock on the East the passage on the West."—*Ibid.*, 2^d, fol. 26a.

This refers to plot marked C.

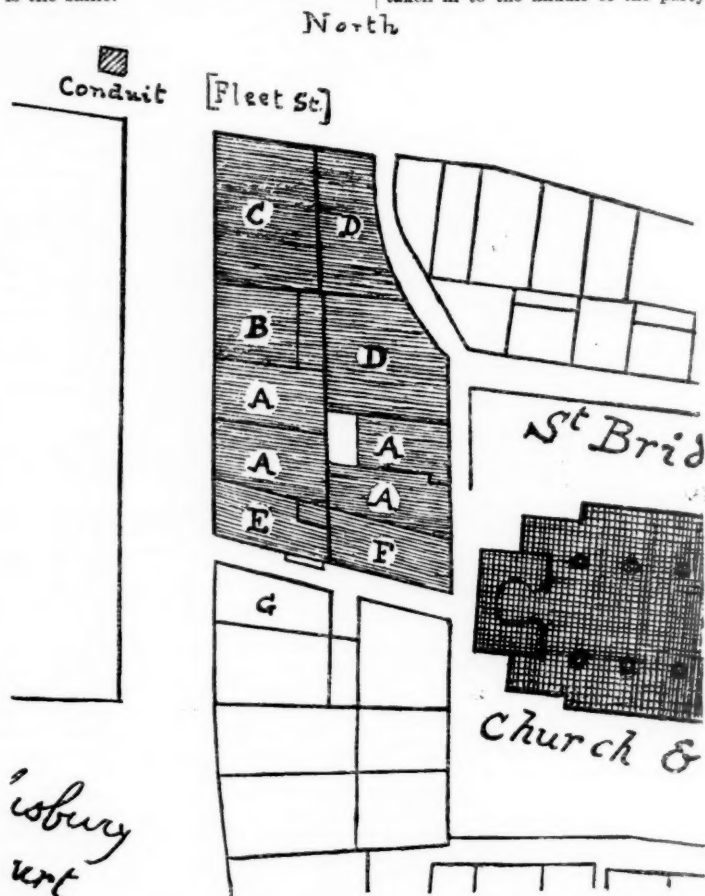
Hancock's surveys follow, marked D on plan:—

"William Hancock Esq April the 20th 1669

"Two foundations set out the day abovesaid and scituate in Fleetstreet belonging to the said Esq. Hancock containing upon the front East and West 30 foot 9 inches from the out of the corner next the Alley East to the middle of the party wall West the ally at the corner is in breadth 9 foot 10 inches The breadth of the Alley at the bend is 6 foot and 2 inches."—*Ibid.*, 2^d, fol. 85.

"More Esq. Hancock

"In depth upon the middle line betwixt the two houses with the ground taken in 70 foot 9 inches and in depth on the West side North and South from the out of the front with the ground taken in to the middle of the party wall South



FROM OGILBY AND MORGAN'S MAP OF LONDON, 1677.

"Richard Allin June 4th 1669

"One foundation set out the day abovesaid scituate in the passage into Salisbury Court belonging to the said Mr. Allin containing upon the front North and South to the middle of each party wall 24 foot and a 1/2 and in breadth at the back end East North and South 26 foot and one inch to the middle of each party wall Mr. Packston on the North side Mr. Franke on the South side Esq. Hancock on the East end."—*Ibid.*, 2^d, fol. 102b.

This refers to the plot marked B, and takes us another step forward by giving the name of his neighbour on the north—Packston.

"Thomas Packston March the 22th 1668

"One foundation set out the day abovesaid scituate in fleet street by the Conduit belonging to the said Packston containing upon the front East and West 14 foot 9 inches from the out of the corner West to the middle of the party wall East and in breadth at the back end South East and West from the out of the front wall next Salisbury Court to the middle of the party wall East 15 foot 4 inches and in depth from the front with the ground taken from the Street 42 foot and a 1/2 from the out of the front North to the Middle of the

43 foot and a 1/2 the return East and West to the middle line East and West is 12 foot and a 1/2 and in depth on the East side North and South within the ground taken from the Street 62 foot the breadth of the Ally at the South end is 6 foot 7 inches and in breadth at the South end East and West 23 foot from the middle of each party wall.

"William Hancock Esq. May the 16th 1669

"One foundation set out the day abovesaid belonging to the said Hancock scituate in Fleetstreet being backward behind the former foundations containing in breadth at the North end and South end 13 foot and a 1/2 from the out of the front next the ally to the middle of the party wall and in length upon the front North and South 20 foot and a half and in length on the West side North and South 15 foot and a 1/2."—*Ibid.*, 2^d, fol. 85b and 86b.

Packston's survey, by its mention of its frontage to Fleet Street and its proximity to the Conduit, is of great value, for it shows conclusively its situation; it can only refer to the corner plot I mark C, and as the others dovetail to it, there is no room for mistake. There only remain the plots marked E and

F, but as they are not material to the question of identification they may be neglected; we know that they belonged to the parish and "late Mr. Giers," who was possibly the Mr. Geers alluded to in the 'Diary,' vol. i. p. 184, ed. Wheatley.

We have now accounted for the whole of the frontages in Salisbury Court, from Fleet Street to the passage (now called St. Bride's Avenue) leading to the west door of the church, and we see that Franke's were the third and fourth plots, counting from Fleet Street, and we note that his total frontage was forty feet, to which measurement I shall refer later, and from the facts given I argue as follows:—

Franke held four plots with a frontage to Salisbury Court of forty feet. This could hardly mean that these were four frontages of ten feet each, which would not be enough for a house even at that period. It must mean that the property consisted of two plots, each with a twenty-foot frontage to Salisbury Court, and two backing upon them, of about the same frontage to the churchyard; and this assumption is confirmed by the fact that among other Oliver and Mills surveys is one, which I need not give in detail, of property belonging to one Humphrey Robinson, adjoining the passage to the west door of the church (*G* on plan), where the length of the passage is given as sixty-nine feet. That, therefore, was the depth of the block, and, as in Franke's survey his east-and-west depth is stated to be sixty-nine feet, it shows that his plots went right through from Salisbury Court to the churchyard, with frontages to each.

Pepys gives no indication as to the size of his father's house, except that on one occasion he says that he was forced to sleep there "three stories high" (vol. i. p. 180, ed. Wheatley); but that it must have been one of fair size we may assume from the passage in the 'Diary' (March 18th, 1663/4) where Pepys, writing of his brother Tom's funeral, says:—

"But at last one after another they [the mourners] come, many more than I bid; and my reckoning that I bid was one hundred and twenty; but I believe there was nearer one hundred and fifty... the men sitting by themselves in some rooms, and the women by themselves in others, very close, but room enough."

Some light on the question of its location is thrown by another part of the same entry:—

"Anon to church, walking out into the streete to the Conduit, and so across [along] the streete, and had a very good company along with the corps."

From all which I assume that the dwelling-house occupied the two Salisbury Court frontages, and, remembering John Pepys's petition to have a partition in the churchyard set back because it interfered with his light, that an extension (probably the cutting-house referred to in the 'Diary') ran back to the churchyard; which would account for his being described as of St. Bride's Churchyard and of Salisbury Court.

From the foregoing it may be deduced, with as much certainty as is possible after the lapse of time, that the site of John Pepys's house was that now occupied in Salisbury Court by the White Swan public-house and the restaurant adjoining on its south side; and an interesting confirmation is that the measurement of the two frontages together is forty feet, and that the site of the back portion in the churchyard is that now occupied by Nos. 9 and 10, St. Bride's Avenue.

I wish to gratefully record my obligation to Mr. Herbert Welch and Mr. J. L. Douthwaite of the Guildhall Library for their unflinching courtesy and kind assistance rendered to me in the course of my search.

WALTER H. WHITEAR.

Literary Gossip.

THREE academic appointments in the gift of the Crown were announced last week. In October Dr. George Galloway will become Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in the room of the late Dr. Alexander Stewart; Dr. Archibald Main will take the Chair of Ecclesiastical History vacated in the same city by Principal Herkless; and Dr. William Curtis will succeed Prof. John Patrick in the Chair of Systematic Theology in the University of Aberdeen.

AN attractive course of free public lectures once a month begins at the John Rylands Library, Manchester, on the 29th inst., when Principal Ronald Burrows is announced to lecture on 'The Most Recent Discoveries in Crete,' with lantern pictures. Prof. A. S. Peake is to deal with 'Armageddon: a Study of the Revelation of St. John the Divine,' on November 10th, and Prof. T. F. Tout with 'The English Civil Service in the Fourteenth Century,' on December 15th.

The Times, supported by a letter from Sir Walter Raleigh, announced on Monday last a scheme for supplying the soldiers in the trenches with reading in the shape of broadsheets which will be light enough to be sent by post, and will occupy very little room. The idea seems to us better than the literary selections announced on Tuesday. The soldier wants something cheerful or sporting—not, we imagine, Bacon's 'Essay on Death,' which is full of Latin quotations. An acting patriot, he may well manage to do without "Four of the best Poems on the War," or selections from Pericles. Indeed, so far as poetry is concerned, he can have infinite riches of the classic sort in a little room in the already numerous "Oxford Plain Texts." The best of the selections hitherto announced are those concerned with English country life, humour, or sport, but, on the whole, the classics which appeal to Professors seem to be over-represented.

On Thursday, however, *The Times* made the somewhat belated announcement that

"the work is being carried out upon lines suggested by those for whose benefit it is undertaken. That is the explanation, moreover, of what looks like a large proportion of extracts of a serious, or solemn, kind in the first thirty-six broadsheets."

As to this, we doubt whether the ordinary soldier will be ready to make suggestions, though his better-educated comrades are full of them.

OUR readers may be glad to know that the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations (62, Charing Cross, S.W.) is publishing lists of publications bearing on the war at 2d. each. The first appeared in December last, and the second is now available. Prepared by the expert hand of Dr. G. W. Prothero, it is sound in arrangement and detail.

A TABLET with a bas-relief of R. L. Stevenson by Mr. Gutzon Borglum is to be erected this autumn at Saranac Lake in memory of the winter (1887-8) when Stevenson lived in the village there.

We are glad to learn that the first edition of 'The Book of France,' published in aid of French sufferers in the war, has been sold out, and that a second impression has recently been issued by Messrs. Macmillan.

'A BOOK OF BELGIUM'S GRATITUDE' is being published by Mr. John Lane for distinguished Belgian authors and artists who have found a home in this country. Besides various subjects connected with the war, the contributors will discuss the support given to Belgian Art in England; the English Bar as compared with the Belgian; and the tributes paid by English writers to suffering Belgium. On the artistic side the book will show English landscape as seen through Belgian eyes. It will be printed in English and French.

AMONGST the announcements of Messrs. Methuen is a new work by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, entitled 'The Village Church.' Its publication has been somewhat delayed by the war. It is intended to enable students of architecture and lovers of old buildings to understand and appreciate the treasures of art and beauty that are stored in many a village church. Mr. Ditchfield has written many volumes on village life and history.

Mr. Ditchfield is also revising the third edition of his book on the 'Cathedrals of Great Britain,' for Messrs. Dent. This will include the story of the cathedral churches of the sees founded since the last edition was issued. The work will be published both in England and America.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish shortly 'A Concise Kaffir-English Dictionary' by Mr. J. McLaren. It aims at being a companion to the writer's 'Grammar of the Kaffir Language,' and at giving clear and concise definitions of the words which are in most common use.

Two recent publications issued by M. Félix Alcan in Paris are 'La Reprise de Constantinople et l'Alliance Franco-russe,' by M. Édouard Driault, well known for his 'Question d'Orient'; and 'La Psychologie des Allemands Actuels,' by Dr. Capitan, a brochure proceeding from the Anthropological School of Paris.

THE death is announced at Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania, of Mr. Charles Heber Clark, who wrote under the name of Max Adeler. He was 74 years old. Of his books, 'Out of the Hurly Burly' is famous for its rollicking fun, and has been popular for many years with young readers in this country.

HOLIDAY arrangements have delayed the appearance of the 'Periodical Index' this week. It will be resumed in our next issue with List III., devoted to 'Education and Child Welfare.'

SCIENCE

Folk-Lore Notes.—Vol. II. *Konkan*. Compiled from Materials collected by the late A. M. T. Jackson. (Kegan Paul & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

WHEN reviewing the first volume of this collection, that dealing with Gujarat (*Athenæum* for July 17, 1915), we observed that the remarkable stratification of folk beliefs in that province was due to the successive entry of foreign races. The Konkan, the low country of Western India lying between the hill chain of the Ghats and the sea, and extending, roughly, from Goa northwards to Gujarat, illustrates even more clearly the results of race intermixture. From at least B.C. 800 a steady trade was carried on between the Konkan and the Persian Gulf and Babylonia. From the writer of the 'Periplus' in the first century of our era we learn that Greek slaves were imported for the harems of the princes of the Deccan, and up to quite modern times numbers of Habshis or Abyssinians were brought over from Eastern Africa. The coast was the outlet for Deccan trade, and streams of pilgrims passed through its ports on their way to the holy places of Islam. The trade in horses, a prime necessity for the warlike races of the Deccan, also passed through this coast. Finally, the Western powers occupied Bombay, Surat, and Goa. This introduction of foreigners has left its mark not only on the physical types, but also on the folk beliefs, of the inhabitants.

The arrangement of the present volume follows closely that of its predecessor, and the contents are of equal interest. Konkan, compared with Gujarat, shows a wider development of animistic beliefs. The more healthy-minded peasantry of Northern India are little prone to that form of hysteria which finds its vent in the manifestation of devil or spirit possession. Here disease in its myriad forms is believed to be due to obsession by a spirit, and, though devil-dancing, as we find it in Madras, does not prevail widely, the entry of the spirit manifests itself in wild gestures, raving, and incoherent muttering which is often believed to be oracular. The cure is effected by an exorcist who becomes possessed by a spirit more powerful than that which has attacked his patient, and in this state he is able to describe the name and nature of the spirit and suggest appropriate treatment.

Among the well-recognized effects of spirit possession is barrenness. When a woman is afflicted in this way, she can transfer to herself the fertility of another by stealing a piece of the cloth worn by a woman blessed with children, burning it, and drinking the ashes mixed with water. The loss of fertility in this way is naturally dangerous, but a woman on whom this trick has been played can avoid danger if she promptly discards the garment which has been damaged. Another

method is to beat the afflicted woman during an eclipse. This is a time when evil spirits specially dangerous to women and children are abroad, and the prompt use of flagellation causes the evil spirit to disappear.

In former times, we are told, Brahmans who worshipped the local village deities were excommunicated. The cause of this is said to be that, when once a Brahmanical image is consecrated, it must be worshipped daily; in other words, it was assumed that the higher gods are jealous deities, and that a Brahman had enough work on his hands while performing his own ritual, and no time to spare for the worship of alien gods. In early times this contempt for the local gods was due to race antagonism; but in the present day Brahmans no longer adopt this attitude of dignified indifference, finding it more profitable to admit the village god into the official pantheon as an incarnation or manifestation of one of the orthodox deities. When plague broke out, it was found that an appeal to the village goddesses was ineffectual, and one of them, asked to explain the cause of failure, advised her followers to worship Siva, because the control of such a grave calamity could be effected by a national god, but was beyond a local deity.

One class of these local gods is of special interest, the Asara or water spirits. They occupy wells, ponds, or rivers remote from the habitations of men, and, if a person dares to bathe in such places, they drag him under the water. We are reminded of the tale of Narcissus, who, according to Ovid's version, when he saw his image reflected in a spring, faded away and was changed into the flower which bears his name. The legend is based on the theory that the soul or life exists in the reflection or shadow, and that it is dangerous for a man to look into water lest the spirits should drag him down. Hence Pythagoras advised that no one should look on his face in water; and even to dream of doing so was held to be an omen of death.

Sir James Frazer in his catalogue of incarnate human gods selected as one of his examples the Swami of Chinchvad, near Poona. In him and his successors the god Ganapati is said to have dwelt since A.D. 1640. We have no information about this deity for the last thirty years, but it now appears that some years ago his present representative proposed to devote the remainder of his life to intense meditation. Fortunately he was informed in a dream that his deified predecessor was carrying on this duty in his grave, and that his living disciple was at liberty to occupy his time in other ways.

We have said enough to show the interest of this collection of folk-lore. The second volume is provided with a glossary of vernacular terms, but there is no index. This want should be supplied in the new edition which will certainly be called for.

FINE ARTS

Archæological Survey of India: Annual Report, 1911-12. Edited by Sir John Marshall. (Calcutta, Government Printer.)

THE first article, by Mr. Gordon Sanderson, gives an account of Shāh Jahān's fort at Delhi, judiciously restored during the nine years following 1903, and now carefully protected from official and public vandalism. The second, by the Director of Archæology, describes antiquities unearthed at Bhitā, near Allahābād. Apart from the foundations of a considerable town, the most interesting finds were terra-cotta figures and sealings. Two of Mauryan age "foreshadow the free and naturalistic treatment which characterizes the later and more developed sculptures at Sānchi." The most striking, however, is a plaque of remarkably delicate workmanship, probably taken from an ivory die; it strongly recalls the well-known stone relief medallions at Sānchi, but is "infinitely more minute and delicate than workmanship in stone or marble could ever be." It is of the Sunga period (second century B.C.). There are also some good sealings of the Gaja-Lakshmi type, and hundreds of figurines of the Gupta period, which afford detailed information of the fashionable costume and elaborate coiffures of the Imperial age. Another interesting discovery shows that the use of neolithic implements survived in India to mediæval times, though whether as cult implements, or, more probably, in the hands of jungle tribes who occupied the city after it had been sacked and reduced to ruin, is not certain.

Sir Aurel Stein describes his continued excavations at Sahri-Bahlōl in the Peshawar district. Large numbers of sculptures of the well-known Græco-Buddhist or Gandhāra type were found, and removed to the Peshawar Museum. Dr. Vogel contributes an article of high interest, dealing with further important discoveries by Pandit Rādhā Krishna at Mathurā, consisting of four statues of Kushana kings, one of which is proved by its inscription to represent Kānishka himself. This is a life-size figure lacking head and arms, but otherwise well preserved. It shows the king standing, his right hand resting on a mace of peculiar form, and the left clasping the hilt of a sword. He wears a long tunic fastened by a belt, an upper garment falling below the knees, and heavy top-boots with straps round the ankles. The last feature reappears in some later Indian images of Sūrya, the Sun-god, while the type of mace recurs in the hands of a Vishnu image in the Madras Museum (Rao, 'Hindu Iconography,' Pl. XVIII.). Of nearly equal interest is another royal figure, seated on a throne, and likewise headless. Especially noticeable are the delicately embroidered borders of the tunic; and floral ornament equally fine in detail appears on fragments of another statue of which the

main part is lost. This seated figure is that of the donor of a temple, garden, tank, and well. A third fragment is an imperfect torso. From these pieces Dr. Vogel infers that "the flourishing period of the Gandhāra school must have preceded the reign of the great Kushana rulers, Kānishka and his successors."

Mr. Spooner writes on five bronze Vishnu images found at Rangpur in Bengal, and dateable about the tenth century. The images are jewelled, and the eyes inlaid with silver; the workmanship is refined and sensitive. Mr. Spooner does not share the view of Mr. Vincent Smith that all four-armed figures call for surgical operation. A connexion with the school of Bitpālo, a founder of the ninth century mentioned by Tārānātha, is suggested, and in any case the publication of these figures is an important contribution to mediæval iconography.

Mr. H. Krishna Sāstri writes on the third Vijayanagara dynasty, reproducing the well-known contemporary (fifteenth century) brass images of Krishnaraya and two of his queens, and of two other kings and a queen. The curious peaked caps of the kings (mentioned by the Portuguese traveller Paes) are striking; the figures of the queens are dainty and gracious.

Excavations have also been continued in Burma, at Hmawza, Prome. A fragmentary inscription indicates the flourishing state of Pali literature in Lower Burma in the fifth or sixth century A.D., and the co-existence of Mahāyāna and Hinayāna cults is suggested by the use of both Sanskrit and Pali. Several bronze images are assigned to the tenth or eleventh century. A small standing four-armed Avalokitesvara of fine workmanship, recalling the earliest Nepalese figures of similar design, belongs, perhaps, to the sixth or eighth century. It is hoped that further finds will make it possible, "within a few years, to carry back the history of Burma, both political and religious, to the early centuries of the Christian era, and probably earlier still." The Burmese articles are contributed by M. Ch. Duroiselle. All the illustrations are reproduced in excellent colotype.

Musical Gossip.

In programme music of the present day some clue, when old-established forms are not used, is required to enable the listener to follow the composer. On Wednesday evening in last week at the Promenade Concerts the novelty was a Symphonic Poem by Rakhmaninov, entitled 'The Island of the Dead,' and inspired by Böcklin's picture thus named, in which a boat containing a shrouded figure is approaching the island. The night is dark, and cypress trees add to the gloom. So far the mood of the music at the opening is quite intelligible, though not the prevailing sadness of the rest of the work. From a purely musical point of view this was not clear. To some the thought of death is sorrowful; to others joyful, as the beginning of a new life. The human element in the programme is not explained. Who is the "shrouded figure" in the boat? Or is the tone-picture a reflection of the composer's own ideas on death?

The orchestral writing and colouring are interesting. Liszt was fond of seeking inspiration from pictures, but he gave for most of his Symphonic Poems hints in addition to the general title.

Mlle. Berthe Bernard gave a neat, if somewhat cold, reading of Mozart's Concerto in A (K. 488).

MR. HUBERT BATH before writing his 'African Suite,' which was given under his direction at the Promenade Concert on Tuesday evening, paid a visit to South Africa, and has thus had an opportunity to study a Kaffir war dance. The tunes used are probably borrowed from the natives. Their compass is small, and there are constant repetitions of short phrases; moreover, as a kind of background there is a subdued noise from strings, species of xylophones, drums, and piccolo, suggestive of the excited movements of the dancers and the general bustle of the crowd. War-whoop sounds are heard from time to time from wind instruments. The whole thing is frank realism, but clever, and not too prolonged. The opening Prelude ('Good Hope') and the short Interlude ('Sunset on the Veldt') are not lacking either in charm or colour.

Mlle. Tosta de Benici gave a sympathetic rendering of the solo part of Grieg's poetical Pianoforte Concerto.

MR. ROBERT COURTNEIDGE announces an operatic season at the Shaftesbury Theatre to open in the first week of October. Mr. Thomas Beecham will be musical director, and in the conducting will be assisted by Messrs. Percy Pitt, Hamish McCunn, and Landon Ronald. The success of Mr. H. B. Phillips's season at this theatre last spring augurs well for the forthcoming one, especially as it is strengthened by Mr. Thomas Beecham, whose experience in operatic matters is wide. In addition to the work just mentioned, the repertory will consist of Mozart's 'Figaro' and 'Magic Flute,' Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Faust,' Puccini's 'Tosca,' 'La Bohème,' and 'Madama Butterfly,' and Offenbach's 'Tales of Hoffmann.' All performances will be given in English. A large company of excellent native artists is engaged.

THE LONDON STRING QUARTET (Messrs. Albert Sammons, Thomas W. Petre, H. Waldo Warner, and C. Warwick-Evans) announce a second series of concerts at the Æolian Hall on Thursdays (alternately afternoons and evenings), October 20th, November 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, and December 2nd, 9th, and 16th. Every programme includes a British work. We are not surprised to find that Mr. J. B. McEwen's delightful 'Biscay' Quartet is to be repeated. Mr. J. D. Davis's Quartet, Op. 45, will be heard at the opening concert.

THE following is from 'Passages from the Diary of R. G., an Amateur Musician at Hampstead in the Year 1800,' which appeared in *The Hampstead Annual*, Vol. II., edited by Mr. J. Spencer Curwen:

"Jan. 1. This night was introduced at the Assembly Rooms to a lady and gentleman who are lately from Vienna. They have come here to take the waters, and are staying in Green Man Lane. Both are music lovers, and in converse told me the story of Mozart's illness and death a few years ago. Irreparable loss! Yet both aver that one Van Beethoven, a rising composer of music in Vienna, will do great things. He has written a Sonata in E flat [Op. 7] for the fortepiano, which they warmly praise, and they showed me a song 'Adelaide' not long out, that I would fain hear. They say further that V.B. is thinking of writing some symphonies." It would be interesting to know who "R. G." was.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'PELLÉAS ET MÉLISANDE' AT ST. WANDRILLE.

It was rather venturesome of Madame Georgette Leblanc to organize a special performance of 'Pelléas et Mélisande' with a limited number of spectators at her beautiful home, the Abbaye of St. Wandrille. Yet she carried it through, and the setting of the rooms and gardens of the old monastic dwelling was charming and enjoyable, the night being fine but cool.

It appears that Maeterlinck himself has lost his fondness for St. Wandrille, and prefers the sunshine of Nice; but his wife is devoted to the old place. She is a native of Rouen, and St. Wandrille is a passion of her girlhood. It is an ideal home for a poet—for the ideal poet, though one fancies, too, that there may be too many distractions there in the delightful old cloister, the magnificent banqueting hall, the fine park with its great trees and splashing fountains and mysterious pond, the little stream with its sluggish trout, and the ruins of the chapel, reminding one of Tintern or Melrose. It must be difficult to concentrate one's mind on works for the future when one is surrounded by such relics of the past; but the Belgian author has powers of concentration not possessed by ordinary mortals, and it was not this that drove him away from St. Wandrille. It was the damp, for Normandy is damp; if it were not, it would not produce those acres and acres of jolly-looking, red-cheeked apples.

Madame Leblanc is in her native element at St. Wandrille; the romance and charm of the place appeal to her. Every corner of the forest holds a romance for her, every nook of the rambling old château contains a potential story of love or tragedy. It is five years ago since she first produced 'Pelléas et Mélisande' and her husband's translation of 'Macbeth' in the setting of St. Wandrille, and on that occasion all artistic, social, and intellectual France went to see her unique performances.

She explained to me then her idea that fine romantic plays would gain much by being given in natural scenes and surroundings; that the limitations of the stage greatly restrict the action, and that a new era for dramatic art might be inaugurated by the adoption of her methods. A part of her scheme is that the audience should not be too large, as a small audience coming nearer to the players of the parts gains a more vivid impression of "living" and taking part in a piece of real life. Certainly the two plays which she selected for the experiment were eminently adapted to such treatment, and certainly, too, no more ideal place could be chosen as a setting than the fifteenth-century St. Wandrille; but necessarily such performances are only for the very few who can afford to pay a high price for them. St. Wandrille, near to Caudebec-en-Caux, on the lower Seine, is difficult to reach, even if you possess a motor-car, while the train journey from Paris is rather trying.

I remember discussing with Madame Leblanc, on that first occasion when I saw the plays, other works suitable for such treatment, and I ventured, in answer to an eager inquiry of hers, to suggest one of our finest tragedies in English which I should have liked to see translated by Maeterlinck and staged at her fairy Abbaye. But I do not suppose M. Maeterlinck has ever done it; he does not strike one as the sort of man who would take hints from a brother of the pen.

The recent performance of 'Pelléas' was for a charity, because the Belgian author's wife is naturally greatly interested in the welfare of Belgian refugees and wounded.

Although transports laden with khaki-clad men from England, gaily singing, and fine hospital ships passed up and down the river, it was nevertheless difficult to realize at Caudebec and St. Wandrille that war was raging a very few miles off as we motored up to the Abbey gates and were received by Mélisande's servants, dressed in the period of the play, and conducted through the avenues of trees by torch-bearers. It was at first like a fancy-dress ball.

The scenes are very realistic; the audience, who follow the quaintly clad servants from one part of the Abbey to the other, or to various parts of the park, are made to take up their positions, usually on a little eminence sufficiently removed from the scene to give a picture. Each scene is discreetly suffused by an electric light or two cunningly concealed, but the "footlights" are replaced mostly by shadow and mystery.

Thus we look on from a little distance at Mélisande sitting at the fountain where she loses her ring while talking to Pelléas; we form a circle near the open hearth where big logs are burning while Mélisande waits on her wounded and already suspicious husband. We seem, as it were, to be a shuddering little group in the cloister as Mélisande is dragged about by the hair by her husband; and in a dark little grove in the forest we are eavesdropping as the two lovers, who have not known they are lovers, realize their position. The finest scene of all is that where Pelléas, seeing the young wife at her bedroom window, and failing to reach her hands, plays with the hair which she lets fall, while her dove escapes. The husband's questioning of the little Yniold afterwards in the night, while he hoists him to the window to watch the pair, was superbly acted. The little girl, Mlle. Bartout, who took the part of the child, is as natural a little actress, if one may use the expression, as I have ever seen.

The symbolism and poetry of these various scenes certainly thrill the audience more than when the play is witnessed in an ordinary stage setting. If one must criticize, one might say that a little of the continuity and tension is lost by marching from place to place—from boudoir to forest, and back to hall—as one does, but that may simply be because it is not conventional. There is no reason why it should disturb the illusion more than the lowering and raising of a curtain.

When the tirewomen of Mélisande finally drew the curtain round her death-bed, we felt we had witnessed a unique and remarkable spectacle. I need not praise the acting of Georgette Leblanc, or her artistic feeling, and all the artistic direction of the presentation falls on her shoulders, as it did in the case of 'The Blue Bird,' 'Marie Madeleine,' and other of Maeterlinck's works; but praise is due to her for the really genial idea of thus cleverly wedding the dramatic to the architectural art and to nature so as to produce an exquisite result.

FRANKFORT SOMMERVILLE.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE autumn season has now begun, and will include some new plays, though revues seem to be the fashion of the moment. At Wyndham's on Saturday next 'The Ware Case,' founded by Mr. G. P. Bancroft on his novel of the same name, will be given by a strong cast, including Marie Löhr, Mr.

Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Norman McKinnel, and Mr. Sydney Valentine.

SIR HERBERT TREE will start with a revival of 'Henry VIII,' which will be followed by a comedy from Mr. Louis N. Parker.

IN October, Doris Keane will produce at the Duke of York's an American play, 'Romance,' by Mr. Edward Sheldon.

'Kick-In,' an American play by Mr. Willard Mack, produced at the Vaudeville, betrays many of the characteristics peculiar to its native land. The action takes place in New York City, and the plot concerns the efforts of Deputy Commissioner Garvey of the New York police, and his subordinates, to recover possession of a stolen diamond necklace. Several suspected persons are in turn called up at the Central Office and subjected to a course of bullying and cross-examination: in particular, one Chick Hewes, a reformed "crook," and his wife Molly, whose respective parts are played with animation by Mr. Ramsey Wallace and Helen Holmes.

There is a neat *dénouement* when Chick, finding official prejudice too strong to grasp his story of innocent implication in the robbery, discloses the fact that, should the police persist in their cruel and unfair methods of investigation, he has arranged for a newspaper reporter to earn the glory of discovery and win a "scoop" for his paper.

Mr. Wilton Taylor was vigorous in the hustling part of Garvey, while Mr. James Heenan gave a good representation of the alternately bullying and cringing methods of the satellite anxious for promotion. Josephine Williams made a sympathetic study of a landlady, and Helen Marqua was piquant as her pert daughter.

Still, the excellent acting was not sufficient to redeem a play overloaded with sensation, and handicapped by the author's lavish use of American slang. The glossary of "under-world" terms supplied in the programme covered a mere fraction of those actually employed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. de R.—P. H. D.—A. W.—F. H. B.—W. B.—Received.

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